

The Orangeburg Democrat.

A Paper for the People.

H. G. SHERIDAN, Proprietors.
JAMES L. SIMS, Jr.

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ORANGEBURG, S. C., FEB. 21, 1879.

General Grant.

From the spirit which pervades the Northern Republican press, one cannot help believing that a gigantic effort will be made at the next election to place Grant in the Presidential chair for a third term. His prolonged absence in Europe and his non-committal policy pursued by him in the same conclusion. The success he achieved in the late war made him a most popular leader among the masses, notwithstanding his limited acquaintance with politics and government affairs; nor has his course since, in the management of public matters, abated, in the least, that popularity. He is as much the idol of the Republican rabble now, as he was of the populace in 1865, when his dog courage and force of circumstances made him the hero of a war, than which none has ever been more disastrous in its effects upon a nation. Another man would have fallen under the lead of bad habits which rests upon Gen. Grant's private life. Any other public officer, committing the same blunders that he committed, would have been unceremoniously laid upon the shelf and hidden away from the eyes of those who trust him. Yet this man holds, with a firm grip, the field upon the public mind, and so tenaciously do the affections of a people cling to a war hero that there is little doubt but that the Republican party will put him again in nomination.

These circumstances made Gen. Grant a necessity to his party for success. If attained at all, must be by a candidate occupying the position of a hero like Gen. Grant. No other man could carry a party, charged with such faults and breaches of public trust as the Radical, to success, and Republican politicians know it.

That his nomination will be successful we have scarcely a thought, but it indicates a more formidable movement in politics than our people have witnessed since the foundation of the Government. At the North it will be a contest between the constitution and centralization; in the West, between contraction and inflation; and in the South, between the white and the colored race, between honesty and dishonesty, ignorance and intelligence. These facts render the events of the next campaign of sufficient importance to demand now the most serious attention of every good citizen who has the welfare of his country at heart.

To the success of the Republican party means the overthrow of the constitution at the North, the rule of an irresponsible power at the West, and the establishment of carpet-bag rule with all its accompanying horrors at the South. To prevent such a public calamity requires now and will demand in the future a more vigorous and determined opposition than we have seen in the past.

At the present time, the confidence pervading the Radical ranks, the bitterness of election prosecutions before the courts, and the return of absent carpet-baggers to the scenes of their former rascalities, have a meaning not difficult to understand. If our people be true to themselves and to the best interests of their country, the events now transpiring and those yet to happen will be watched with more than a jealous eye.

The Plague.

The leading papers, both North and South, are filled with reports, taken from European journals, about the great public scourge. The alarm abroad seems to be universal because of its rapid spread and fatal effects in Southwestern Russia. Most vigorous quarantine measures are being instituted, and even the advisability of burning the towns and vil-

lages where the dreaded disease has made its appearance. Its ravages must certainly be great to justify even a thought of such extreme measures. In Asia, famine with pestilence is doing its fatal work, and in America, the yellow fever last summer was as destructive to human life in our own country as the plague and famine could possibly have been in Europe and Asia. Not a quarter of the globe seems to have been exempt from some visitation of the Divine wrath, yet people are as heedless to warning and as persistent in wrong doing as if the power of God was not manifest in every land. Recent advices say the yellow fever yet linger in Vicksburg and New Orleans, notwithstanding the unusual and excessively cold winter. If this be so, what causes for fear have the entire country from the spread, next summer, of so fatal a disease. An early attack and a frightful mortality like last year will devastate the country. Our people even now should be bowed in sack-cloth and ashes.

Col. James A. Hoyt.

The Columbia Register of the 16th instant, announces the withdrawal of this gentleman from the editorial management of that paper. We know of few writers whose editorials afford more pleasure and impart more reliable information than those of Col. Hoyt. His dealings with questions of public moment have always been fair and honest, his criticisms bold and earnest, and his views evidently the result of careful study. The Register pays its retiring editor a just compliment and parts with him with regret. Mr. Hoyt does not design leaving Journalism altogether but will enter upon it again as proprietor and editor of the Baptist Courier. "Wherever his lot may be cast we wish him all the success his talent and popularity can win.

CHARLESTON is again favored by the United States Congress by including in the river and harbor bill an appropriation of \$100,000 for the harbor. Justice is being done our metropolis at last, and we hope a judicious application of this money will make Charleston the peer of any commercial city on the Atlantic coast.

Courthouse Democratic Club.

A meeting of this Club is hereby called for Wednesday night, February 26th, at the Engine Hall, to take into consideration a matter affecting the interests of the township. A full attendance is requested.

By order, J. W. MOSELEY, President.

S. R. MELLICHAMPE, Secretary.

Orangeburg Agricultural Society.

The Orangeburg Agricultural Society held its regular meeting at the Fair Building on Saturday last, Dr. W. F. Barton in the chair, and Mr. Kirk Robinson as Secretary. After reading and confirming the minutes of both the last regular meeting and the extra meeting of December 21, 1878, the President called for the reports of the several committees.

Mr. Hadley presented the report of the committee on road working, saying he had sent up a memorial to the Legislature asking a change in the system of road working, but it had not been noticed.

Capt. M. J. Keller, a member of the Legislature, said the memorial had been brought up before the Legislature for consideration, and as it looked to the raising of an additional tax, the members decided to withhold the petition for the present on the ground that the people were already sufficiently burdened with taxation.

Capt. J. L. Moorer said the tax proposed was per capita and adjudged to be unconstitutional, and therefore he moved that the report be received as information, and the committee discharged.

Messrs. Irvin Dukes and McSalley complained of the want of sufficient tools, and said that grubbing hoes, slings and spades could not be obtained under the present system.

Capt. Moorer favored taxation and letting the roads out by contract.

Mr. W. A. Mackay, for the committee, offered resolutions, commemorating the death of Mr. J. G. Keitt, which was unanimously adopted. They will be found in another column.

A script of indebtedness in favor of Mr. F. Briggman was ordered to be paid.

GRANO ON RICE.

Captain M. J. Keller made with grain thirty-five bushels per acre on ordinary high lands, but rice being a very exhaustive crop, will not do even with guano more than three or four years on the same lands.

Mr. W. A. Mackay said the low country rice planters, who once used guano with poor satisfaction, had now adopted the plan of plowing under pea-vines for rice. Mr. Daniel

Heyward, who had pursued this course, found it better than guano. It also possessed the additional advantage of destroying voluntary rice.

Dr. J. C. Holman said that land where guano was used grew a fine straw but the heads were false and badly filled. Rice needed trash to render the land porous.

Mr. Mc. Salley grew rice on lands manured with cotton seed and Atlantic phosphate—that on the latter it grew well, but fruited badly, while rice on the cotton seed fruited twice as well. He thought the most successful rice planting was on rested lands.

Mr. J. J. Salley thought that the above failure of the phosphate land was due to the season.

Captain Moorer's experience with rice lead him to believe that crop needed high seasons, and if the manure was not supplied at a certain time, when it was heading, the rice would fail.

Mr. Mc. Salley said oats grew well on old rice patches.

Dr. Holman said rice did not need ammonia, and manures containing that element was a positive injury to the crop.

The President, in conclusion, said rice was too uncertain a crop to risk manures on.

JUTE.

Dr. W. F. Barton related a conversation he had had with Mr. Murdoch, of Charleston, who thought the raising of this plant would be advantageous to the cotton planters, and thought it could take place of cotton.

Dr. Barton was promised one hundred pounds of seed, and would distribute them to the members for trial. Low, moist lands, suited the Jute best.

Mr. Harpin Riggs asked if the bark would slip by its own heat in piling, or must it be put in water? If the latter be the process, in his opinion, it was too much trouble.

Mr. E. J. Felder said the Jute was put in slowly running water, which very soon made the bark leave the stalk, and thus it was prepared for market.

INDIGO.

Dr. Barton also said Mr. Murdoch thought the raising of indigo could again be made a profitable crop, because manufacturers of this country and of Europe used large quantities of this article in their dyes. The British government had also repealed the duty of six pence upon indigo.

Heretofore the weed had to be cut at a certain stage of its growth and the indigo made immediately, but it had been ascertained that the weed might be cut and cured like oats and stored away, to be worked into indigo as the convenience of the planter demanded.

Mr. Riggs thought the foreign indigo, Spanish, was a different and better plant than that with which we are acquainted. Ours was known as spurious indigo and would not be profitable in competition with the better variety.

Mr. Mc. Salley said this was all very good, but the better plan for our farmers to pursue was to utilize the crops we already had to the best advantage. Cotton raised as cheaply as it might be, at present prices, would entail loss upon the farmer. Oats cost him three dollars and a half per acre to raise them. Ordinary lands would yield a crop of fifteen bushels per acre. These lands in the same year might be pastured or planted in peas as suited the farmer's necessities. On the pastured lands beavers could be fattened, and on the pea crop bacon could be raised. Considering the expense of raising cotton he thought the oat crop the best.

Dr. Holman thought the profit was not so much due directly to the oat crop, but indirectly to the crop that followed. Grass and pea-vines improved the land, and it was a mistake to cut them in the field. The pea-vines were a great manure for every crop.

Dr. Barton thought we made a great mistake by not saving our own oat seed. A rough calculation lead him to believe that upwards of 1,500 bushels were brought into the county every year. This amount would be a great source of gain if furnished by the planters themselves.

By reports from various members from different sections of the county it was ascertained that the crop was backward but a larger number of acres had been planted.

COLERA.

Mr. M. Baldwin asked if burnt corn was really a cure for hog cholera? He had seen such a statement in the Home and Farm.

Mr. J. J. Salley thought this disease attacked the liver and death in most cases ensued soon after the disease developed itself.

Mr. Riggs believed the kidneys was the organ attacked, and said that Dr. J. W. Summers had cut

open several hogs which died on his place and found no two attacked alike, and that the disease assumed no special form.

Mr. Mc. Salley was of the impression that the disease was caused by animalcules and might be cured by any remedy which would destroy these. He had always stopped it by separating the sick hogs from the well keeping them from water a few days and giving kerosene or carbolic acid. He stated that Dr. Summers thought the best plan was to knock the sick ones in the head. Lice was often mistaken for colera.

Dr. E. Cooke made eighty-three bushels of corn off of two acres of land, planted three feet by two. He thought if the proper nourishment was given corn could be crowded here as elsewhere. He thought leached ashes was better as a manure than unleached.

Two hundred pounds of wheat brand per acre was the quantity recommended as a manure.

Mr. M. Robinson thought wheat brand as a manure was perfectly worthless.

At this point the meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole and retired to the upper floor for the purpose of investigating and experimenting with the products of the farms as prepared and cooked by our good housewives and that every man be chairman at the will. General satisfaction was the result.

General Grant and his traveling retinue, including Lieutenant Frederic Dent Grant, of the United States Army, John Russell Young, the sleek news thief, and other lackeys, hustling altogether more than fifteen souls, are now on their way eastward, with intent to land at a Chinese port. The attention of the Celestial Government is particularly invited to this interesting fact.

Tribute of Respect.

At the last regular meeting of the Orangeburg Agricultural Society, held February 15, 1879, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Since our last regular meeting our worthy member, JACOB G. KEITT, has departed this life, and it is meet and proper that we should take formal notice of his death; therefore be it resolved:

First, That in the death of JACOB G. KEITT this Society has lost a worthy member.

Second, That we deeply deplore his death.

Third, That a blank page in our Minute Book be inscribed to his memory.

Fourth, That these resolutions be published in the Orangeburg papers.

W. A. MACKAY, } Committee.
J. C. HOLMAN, }
W. W. MURRAY, }

Extract from the minutes.
KIRK ROBINSON, Secretary.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Elliott Independent Book and Ladder Company, held on Thursday evening, the 6th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother Freeman and beloved companion, JOSIAH C. MCKEEN, who has endeared himself to us by his many virtues as a friend and his fidelity as a fireman, and who has been thus cut down in the prime of youth.

Resolved, That the death of our young brother our company has lost a noble and genial companion, and the Fire Department an active and efficient member.

Resolved, That as a mark of our esteem we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a page in our minute book be inscribed to his memory.

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be extended to the family of the deceased, and that this preamble and resolution be published in the county papers.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence in the town of St. Matthews, on the 13th of February, 1879, EDWARD J. BUYCK, in the thirty-first year of his age.

By this sad event the wife has lost a devoted husband; the children an affectionate father; the town a valuable citizen; and the church one of its most devoted and useful members. Thus saith all who knew him.

Notice.

THE Executive Committee of Pomona Grange, No. 17, will meet on the First Saturday in March next. Subordinate Granges are invited to send delegates to this meeting for the purpose of consulting on matters of importance to the order.

E. J. FIEDER, Master.
D. W. CROOK, Secretary.

MULES! HORSES!

RECEIVED TUESDAY, FEB. 11,
36 HEAD OF MULES.
TO ARRIVE TUESDAY, FEB. 18, A
CAR LOAD OF
EXTRA FINE HORSES.
B. Frank Slater,
Feb. 14

SHERIDAN'S SCHOOL.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

HUGO G. SHERIDAN, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKAY, Assistant.

This School opens on the First Monday in September annually, and continues uninterruptedly until the last of June.

TERMS PER MONTH.
First Grade, beginners.....\$2.00
Second Grade, Grammar pupils..... 2.50
Third Grade, advanced English..... 3.00
Latin and Greek, extra..... 50

COURSE OF STUDY.
First Grade.—Alphabet, Spelling, Rudimentary Arithmetic, Writing and First Steps in Geography.

Second Grade, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Second Steps in Geography, Grammar, Written Composition, Latin and Greek.

Third Grade, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, completed, Geography completed, Grammar completed, Composition, History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Latin, Greek and Written Composition.

Elocution is taught in each grade. Miss Mackay has charge of the girls. Students may enter at any time during the term, and are charged only from date of entrance.

Boys and girls are prepared for the Sophomore Class in any College or for a successful business life.

Neatness of person, polite manners and a high sense of honor are considered of no less importance than the branches taught, and are therefore inculcated with unremitting assiduity.

Board may be had in good families near the school at ten and twelve dollars per month, including washing and lights.

Boys and girls are kept separate and no intercourse allowed.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

DON'T READ THIS!!

THE "California Store" now in the McMaster brick building, though only six months in this town, has made hosts of customers and friends. It has succeeded in its business beyond expectation.

The cause is selling its well and carefully selected stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and a complete stock of staple and fancy Groceries, cheaper than any other Establishment. It is a "CASH STORE."

If politeness, courtesy and a fine stock has any hold upon our community, the "California Store" of SOREN TRUE & LOYEYEA will become one of the leading establishments of the town of Orangeburg. Call at their store and see stock and prices, they will be pleased to show goods.

Notice.

I WILL file my final account as Administrator of the Estate of W. G. Stroman with the Honorable Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, on the 17th day of March next, and ask for Letters Dismissory.

M. L. GRAMLING, Adm'r.
Feb. 14, 1879.

BUYCK & CO.

DEALERS IN PLANTATION GOODS, DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, St. Matthews S. C.

We respectfully call the attention of the farmers to our general stock of GOODS and solicit a call whenever they visit St. Matthews. A full and fresh stock constantly in store.

Oct 4 3mo.

W. P. GAIN

St. Matthews S. C.

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS CAPS, &c.

I buy my goods from first hands and sell them at Charleston prices.

Highest CASH price paid for cotton and country produce.

Full and General Stock always on hand.

W. P. GAIN, St. Matthews.

Near the DEPOT. Oct. 13-16

FIELD SEED

SEEDWHEAT

White, Amber and Fultz.

SEED RYE.

SEED BARLEY.

SEED OATS, RUST PROOF, WHITE AND GRASS SEED, Clover Seed.

SOMETHING NEW! RUST PROOF SEED WHEAT, Warranted Rust Proof or Money Refunded.

ATTENTION!!!

GRAND REOPENING!!

OF THE

ORIGINAL VIENNA BAKERY,

CONFECTIONERY AND

Ladies' Refreshment Saloon.

At Captain Briggman's Old Stand.

THE special attention of the ladies is called to my large assortment of

CANDIES, CANDIES, CANDIES,

And fine Confectionery; a variety of fresh

FRUITS FRUITS FRUITS

And Nuts positively cheaper than anywhere else in Orangeburg.

The attention of the gentlemen is called to my large assortment of fine

CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS,

And Tobacco of the best brands. Thanking you for past patronage I solicit a continuance of the same in my new place. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH EROS, Confectioner.

Feb. 21, 1y

DR A C DUKES,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST

IS OFFERING

His large and well selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Toilet and Fancy Articles

LOW DOWN FOR CASH.

ALSO a lot of FINE TOBACCO FROM FORTY THREE TO EIGHTY-

Five cents per pound. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

Orangeburg, S. C., July 12.

A. C. DUKES, M. D.

Brick!

Brick!

Brick!

MRS. M. R. TREADWELL would respectfully announce to the citizens of Orangeburg County, and the public generally, that she has opened a BRICK YARD, where can be purchased first class brick at lower rates than from HAMBURG or AUGUSTA. Apply to MRS. M. R. TREADWELL, at the Brick Yard, or to A. FISCHER, at his store, Aug 30

THE Opportunity has Come!

WINTER GOODS Selling at less than Manufacturers Cost at

THEODORE KOHN'S

Fashionable

DRY GOODS

EMPORIUM.

THEODORE KOHN

Is now closing out the balance of his stock of winter Overcoats, Clothing, Dress Goods, Blankets &c., &c., regardless of cost.

Has also marked down the balance of stock in Undershirts, Dress Shirts, Gloves, &c., &c.

Will also sell as usual his popular stock lower than any house in the city.

Just received a full line of

Valentines,

Valentines,

Valentines.

The light running "Domestic Sewing Machines," and needles for all sewing machines always on hand for sale cheap.

Agent for Madame Demore's reliable Patterns.

Call and convince yourselves at the

Fashionable

DRY GOODS

EMPORIUM.

THODORE KOHN.

D. F. FLEMING, WAS. T. WILSON.

August, 1878.

We are now opening, direct from the Manufacturers, a large and new stock of Boots, Shoes, and Trunks.

FOR FALL TRADE.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. All goods with our brand warranted.

D. F. FLEMING & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

Trunks.

No 2 Hayne street, Cor. of Church street, Charleston, S. C. sep 27-8